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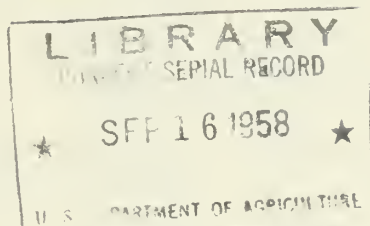
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



RICE
FR 1-58
March 11, 1958



MALAYAN RICE SUPPLIES

TO CONTINUE HIGH IN 1958

Malayan rice supplies in 1958 from domestic production and carryover stocks will continue at the high level of 1957. The current harvest is expected to exceed slightly the previous record production of the year before, and carryover stocks on January 1 were in good position. The bulk of the crop is planted from September through November, and harvested by mid-April.

The gain in production is due to a moderate acreage increase, good weather, and better cultural practices. A total of 931,000 acres were planted, or to be planted, on November 30, compared with 911,000 on the same date in 1956-57. About 95 percent of the acreage usually is sown by the end of November.

Malaya's rice stockpile is being maintained by the Government at the high rate of recent years, so the country is in a comfortable supply position at all times. The present method of stockpiling probably will continue in both the Federation of Malaya and in Singapore, despite protests of the trade against the control.

To maintain quality, through rotation of the stockpile, importers will continue to purchase one ton of rice from Government stocks for every 2 imported. This regulation was set up in 1955. Though the ratio of purchases of Government rice to imported rice has changed from time to time, the present ratio has been in effect since August 1, 1957.

Malaya must continue to import large quantities of rice, even though current production and stocks are relatively high. Nearly one-half of the country's rice requirements are imported.

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Rice imports from January through November 1957, the latest month for which data are available, were 472,000 long tons, a decline from 523,000 tons in the same period of 1956. Slightly over four-fifths of imports were from Thailand, and 12 percent from Burma. About 5 percent came from Mainland China, and some rice was imported from Cambodia and Vietnam. Reexports of rice were larger than in the year before, because of barter trade with Indonesia.

MALAYA: Rice imports and exports, January-November 1956 and 1957

Country of origin	Imports		Country of destination	Exports	
	January-November			January-November	
	1956	1957		1956	1957
	: Long tons	: Long tons		: Long tons	: Long tons
Burma	136,436	: 55,360	British Borneo <u>1</u> /	8,260	: 2,372
Cambodia	0	: 6,929	Indonesia	51,170	: 90,620
China, Mainland:	7,986	: 25,453			
Pakistan	3,333	: 100			
Thailand	369,465	: 383,473			
Other countries:	<u>2</u> /5,763	: <u>3</u> / 590	Other countries	5,442	: 8,882
Total	522,983	: 471,905	Total	64,872	: 101,874

^{1/} Includes Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak. ^{2/} 5,295 tons from India.

^{3/} From Vietnam.

Source: Department of Statistics, Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

The decline in rice imports during 1957 is attributed to: (1) a large carryover at the beginning of the year; (2) export restrictions of the Thai Government during the last half of 1957; (3) reexport restrictions of the Singapore Government; (4) a ban on imports of Thai rice by local importers in early October; and (5) the relatively high prices of Burmese rice.

Because of the difficulty in obtaining rice from Thailand in the latter part of 1957, reexports of rice were prohibited by the Malayan Government. With the marketing of Thailand's new crop in January, rice became available for import in larger quantities. It therefore can now be imported for re-export under the following conditions: Rice so purchased is not charged against the Singapore allocation granted by the Thai Government; Such shipments have been made from Thailand after December 23, and arrived in Singapore on or after December 28, 1957; The quantities involved must be approved by the Thai Ministry of Economic Affairs.

A steady gain in Malaya's population during the last decade has resulted in increases both in domestic rice production and in rice imports. Even though more rice is now consumed, the per capita consumption has decreased, however, about 5 percent in the last 10 years.

The decline in per capita consumption of rice from the prewar rate is much greater. In recent years, the amount consumed per person has been only three-fourths of what it was before the war. During the years 1937 to 1939, rice consumption per capita was 377 pounds per year (16.6 ounces per day). In the 5 years 1951-55, it averaged 279 pounds (12.2 ounces per day).

MALAYA 1/: Apparent rice consumption, 1937-40, and 1947-57

Year	:Production:	: imports	: Net	: Production:	: Percentage:	: Consumption per	
			2/	plus net	of	capita 3/	
				imports	production:		
					to total	Per year	Per day
	1,000	1,000	1,000				
	long tons	long tons	long tons	Percent	Pounds	Ounces	
1937 <u>4/</u> ...	319	514	833	38	373	16.4	
1938 <u>4/</u> ...	299	533	832	36	380	16.7	
1939 <u>4/</u> ...	338	<u>5/</u> 602	941	36	379	16.6	
1940 <u>4/</u> ...	331	<u>5/</u> 584	915	36	-	-	
1947.....	257	238	495	52	-	-	
1948.....	343	450	793	43	-	-	
1949.....	307	495	802	38	294	12.9	
1950.....	436	436	872	50	299	13.1	
1951.....	443	499	942	47	295	12.9	
1952.....	341	423	764	45	294	12.9	
1953.....	441	494	935	47	265	11.6	
1954.....	408	268	676	60	274	12.0	
1955.....	411	484	895	46	265	11.6	
Average :	409	434	843	49	279	12.2	
1956.....	420	511	931	45	-	-	
1957.....	488	<u>6/</u> 410	898	54	-	-	

1/ Includes Federation of Malaya and Singapore. 2/ White, cargo, parboiled, broken and glutinous rice. 3/ Based on 3-year moving average. 4/ Excludes broken rice, which was not used for human consumption. 5/ Includes paddy for milling in Malaya. 6/ Estimate of FAS.

Source: Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Federation of Malaya: Rice Supplement 1957, except as noted.

Short supplies in Thailand caused the Malayan Government on October 4, 1957, to restrict rice imports from Thailand by private importers. This resulted in an increase in the rice prices of Malaya. In January 1958, when Thailand's new-crop exports became available, and the restrictions were removed, average wholesale and retail prices of rice started to decline.

MALAYA: Milled rice, wholesale prices of specified grades 1/, per 100 pounds, annual 1955 and 1956, monthly January 1956-October 1957

Period	Domestic: Kedah rice, ex-mills						Imported					
	White rice No. 1			White rice No. 2			White			Siam 5% broken		
	New	Old	crop	New	Old	crop	No. 3	New	Old	crop	New	Old
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
1955 average....	6.44	5.84	6.20	5.61	5.37	7.63	7.32	6.23	6.12	4.77		
1956 average....	6.50	6.44	6.10	6.10	5.94	7.66	7.32	6.24	6.49	4.79		
1956:												
January.....	6.63	6.07	5.75	5.75	5.66	7.77	7.57	5.99	5.74	4.85		
February.....	6.54	6.01	5.75	5.75	5.70	7.87	7.03	-	-	4.63		
March.....	-	5.82	-	5.67	5.59	7.72	7.13	-	-	4.53		
April.....	-	5.98	-	5.73	5.60	7.52	7.18	-	-	4.53		
May.....	-	6.28	-	5.98	5.90	7.62	7.28	-	-	4.60		
June.....	-	6.53	-	6.21	6.00	7.67	7.30	-	-	4.70		
July.....	-	6.66	-	6.35	6.09	7.80	7.65	-	-	4.80		
August.....	-	6.87	-	6.49	6.25	7.67	7.60	-	-	4.93		
September.....	-	6.81	-	6.49	6.18	-	7.43	-	-	4.85		
October.....	-	6.69	-	6.40	6.09	-	7.25	-	-	4.78		
November.....	6.41	6.71	5.94	6.34	6.12	-	7.40	-	-	5.05		
December.....	6.43	6.88	6.03	6.04	6.10	7.30	7.05	6.51	6.63	5.20		
1957:												
January.....	6.50	5.84	6.09	5.50	5.65	7.35	6.93	6.81	6.44	5.22		
February.....	6.59	5.95	6.15	5.69	5.50	7.40	6.88	6.86	6.48	5.37		
March.....	6.57	5.94	6.15	5.76	5.59	7.35	6.88	6.71	6.41	5.22		
April	-	6.07	6.04	5.82	5.63	7.30	7.25	-	6.46	5.25		
May	-	6.10	-	5.91	5.73	-	7.23	-	6.51	5.17		
June.....	-	6.09	-	5.94	5.76	-	7.25	-	6.58	5.15		
July.....	-	6.46	-	6.31	6.18	-	7.67	-	7.13	5.54		
August.....	6.49	6.88	6.29	6.74	6.44	7.94	8.12	-	7.33	5.74		
September.....	6.49	6.94	6.26	6.80	6.50	7.99	8.02	-	6.98	5.92		
October.....	6.50	7.12	6.34	6.90	6.60	8.04	8.18	-	7.22	5.97		

1/ Average of quotations received from a number of dealers in the Federation.

Source: Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Federation of Malaya.

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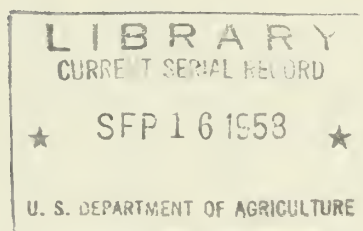


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Reserve

U. S. RICE EXPORTS

IN 1957 ABOVE AVERAGE



RICE
FR 2-58
March 20, 1958

In calendar year 1957 the United States exported 17,293,000 bags (100 pounds) of rice in terms of milled, compared with 21,474,000 bags the year before. Though well below the unusually large exports of 1956, the volume was 25 percent more than in the 1951-55 average period.

Cuba regained its position as the principal market, taking nearly one-fourth of the exports. Before 1952, Cuba was the chief customer for U. S. rice, but in that year, heavy exports to Japan exceeded those to Cuba. From then until 1957, exports to either Japan or Pakistan usually were larger than those to Cuba.

Rice exports to Western Hemisphere countries, excluding Cuba, totaled 713,000 bags, considerably below exports of 1,003,000 bags in 1956 and the annual average of 978,000 bags in the 1951-55 period. Exports to Canada increased moderately, but again were much below average. Shipments were larger than average to several small-importing countries, such as Haiti, the Netherlands Antilles, Guatemala, and the Canal Zone. Exports to Venezuela were below the average of 1951-55, but exceeded those of 1956.

Rice exports under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements accounted for over half of total exports. Shipments of 9,491,000 bags were slightly less than the 10,573,000 bags under Title I in the preceding year. All Title I exports of rice since the program began in 1954 have been to countries in Asia.

Sixty percent of U.S. rice exports went to Asia in 1957. Of the 10,439,000 bags shipped there, over nine-tenths were under Title I of Public Law 480. Only 9 percent (948,000 bags) of the volume to Asia was shipped as commercial exports, principally to Saudi Arabia and other Arabian States.

RICE: U. S. exports, in terms of milled, to specified countries, by calendar year, averages 1931-50, annual 1946-50 1/

Country of destination	Average				1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	1931-35	1936-40	1941-45	1946-50					
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Western Hemisphere:									
Canada	148	141	373	401	251	474	323	507	450
Mexico	2	7	4	7	10	19	4	2/	2/
British Honduras	1	2/	6	13	27	10	5	1	24
British West Indies ...	2	1	52	86	36	36	117	211	33
Canal Zone	-	2	18	32	40	13	48	57	1
Cuba	198	1,686	3,252	5,394	2,630	7,382	4,276	5,915	6,765
French West-Indies	2/	9	6	36	1	0	2/	112	66
Netherlands Antilles ..	2	2	6	10	5	5	6	22	13
Argentina	62	32	14	2/	0	2/	0	0	0
Bolivia	2/	4	2	12	2/	2/	0	61	1
Chile	70	46	2	2/	0	0	0	2/	2/
Venezuela	6	8	21	93	1	5	7	167	286
Other countries	34	19	8	12	1	2/	6	33	17
Total	525	1,957	3,764	6,096	3,002	7,944	4,792	7,086	7,656
Europe:									
Austria	5	2/	0	63	2/	2/	155	158	0
Belgium-Luxembourg	131	72	0	104	9	2	1	293	216
Denmark	15	12	2	5	2/	2/	22	2	2
France	189	27	14	11	26	2/	24	3	2/
Germany, West	315	5	0	14	2/	1	1	69	1
Greece	82	73	24	148	6	8	151	269	307
Iceland	0	1	9	9	4	11	12	9	10
Ireland	18	11	2	1	2/	0	0	0	3
Italy	19	15	2/	2/	2/	2/	1	1	0
Netherlands	107	49	43	3	0	1	2/	2/	12
Sweden	35	33	42	2/	2/	2/	2/	0	2/
Switzerland	1	10	46	45	2/	2/	0	105	121
United Kingdom	197	70	380	1	2/	2/	2	2/	0
U.S.S.R.	0	2/	272	8	40	0	0	0	0
Other countries	31	16	3	6	23	1	2	5	2/
Total	1,145	304	837	418	108	24	371	914	672
Asia:									
China	1	2/	2/	796	865	275	2,146	692	0
Hong Kong	2/	2/	2/	36	182	2/	0	0	0
Indonesia	2/	0	71	576	247	2/	638	1,120	874
Israel and Palestine ..	0	2/	2/	15	2/	0	1	53	23
Japan	129	1	2/	317	0	1	6	55	1,521
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	98	0	0	489	0	0
Philippines	2	15	3	1,134	3,255	1,141	0	1,274	1
Saudi Arabia	0	2/	3	86	7	49	173	121	82
Other countries	4	2/	13	10	12	4	7	24	4
Total	136	16	90	3,068	4,568	1,470	3,460	3,339	2,505
Total Oceania	2/	2	11	3	1	1	5	5	5
Liberia	2/	2/	41	35	47	37	56	25	8
Other Africa	4	1	45	2	2/	2/	3	0	4
World total	1,810	2,370	4,788	9,622	7,726	9,476	8,687	11,369	10,850

1/ Milled rice, including brown, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Less than 500 bags.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

RICE: U. S. exports, in terms of milled, to specified countries, by calendar year, average 1951-55 annual 1951-57 1/

Country of destination	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Average: 1951-55	1956 2/	1957 2/
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Western Hemisphere:								
Canada	399:	530:	600:	588:	550:	534:	313:	393
Mexico	2:	11:	14:	8:	3:	8:	19:	1
Guatemala	2/:	1:	2/:	0:	2:	1:	43:	39
British Honduras	28:	12:	3:	31:	30:	21:	30:	25
British West Indies	53:	83:	8:	5:	10:	32:	88:	82
El Salvador	0:	0:	2/:	0:	2:	1:	42:	1
Honduras	0:	0:	0:	17:	31:	10:	2:	0
Costa Rica	0:	0:	0:	2/:	6:	1:	32:	1
Canal Zone	3:	2/:	2/:	1:	1:	1:	26:	27
Cuba	5,557:	4,814:	5,556:	4,102:	2,574:	4,521:	3,165:	4,201
Haiti	1:	4:	2:	55:	71:	27:	13:	49
Netherlands Antilles	26:	35:	42:	51:	37:	38:	33:	47
Bolivia	3:	2:	8:	3:	110:	25:	257:	0
Chile	2:	3:	1:	0:	0:	1:	37:	2/
Colombia	2/:	2/:	1:	486:	42:	106:	3:	3
Venezuela	442:	57:	148:	149:	52:	170:	34:	40
Other countries	12:	3:	2/:	1:	9:	2:	31:	5
Total	6,528:	5,555:	6,383:	5,497:	3,530:	5,499:	4,168:	4,914
Europe:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	8:	82:	159:	223:	457:	186:	522:	342
France	2/:	2/:	2/:	2/:	2/:	2/:	79:	2/
Germany, West	2/:	1:	16:	21:	56:	19:	27:	18
Greece	263:	44:	5:	10:	1:	65:	5:	13
Netherlands	2:	0:	7:	12:	70:	18:	66:	15
Sweden	2/:	2/:	0:	69:	12:	16:	13:	12
Switzerland	31:	34:	57:	62:	23:	41:	56:	23
Trieste	2/:	0:	4:	0:	58:	12:	8:	2/
Other countries	1:	8:	26:	25:	35:	19:	20:	8
Total	305:	169:	274:	422:	712:	376:	796:	431
Asia:								
Ceylon	2/:	1,388:	0:	0:	0:	278:	0:	0
Hong Kong	0:	179:	0:	2/:	0:	36:	5:	2/
India	0:	1:	0:	0:	205:	41:	1,052:	3,334
Indochina	0:	2/:	0:	0:	220:	44:	10:	2/
Indonesia	1,284:	809:	811:	0:	0:	581:	5,265:	674
Japan	1,086:	6,389:	5,062:	5,957:	6,116:	4,922:	96:	21
Korea, Republic of	1,409:	2,466: 4/	4,438:	2/:	0: 4/	1,663:	6:	2,983
Pakistan	2/:	0:	0:	0:	0:	8:	5,531:	2,789
Philippines	2/:	71:	2/:	2/:	42:	23:	22:	386
Ryukyu Islands	0:	422:	195:	0:	0:	123: 5/	201:	7
Saudi Arabia	126:	85:	150:	180:	72:	122:	80:	126
Other Arabian States	4:	4:	3:	1:	1:	2:	15:	110
Turkey	0:	0:	0:	2:	0:	2/:	221:	0
Other countries	2:	5:	16:	11:	11:	2:	25:	9
Total	3,911:	11,819:	10,675:	6,151:	6,667:	7,845:	12,529:	10,439
Total Oceania	5:	22:	18:	21:	23:	18:	48:	52
French West Africa	2/:	0:	0:	0:	200:	40:	426:	0
Liberia	66:	49:	2/:	146:	235:	99:	258:	324
Union of South Africa	2/:	3:	0:	10:	13:	5:	18:	10
Other Africa	1:	0:	1:	1:	2:	1:	4:	7
Destination not specified	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	15
Total	10,816:	17,617:	17,351:	12,248:	11,382:	13,883:	18,247:	16,192
Section 416 shipments	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	2,424:	1,101
Ground rough rice for animal feed:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	803:	0
World total	10,816:	17,617:	17,351:	12,248:	11,382:	13,883:	21,474:	17,293

1/ Milled rice including brown, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ Adjusted to include all programs of the Department of Defense and the International Cooperation Administration. 5/ ICA program - shipped by the Department of Defense.

Source: Bureau of the Census and U.S. Department of Agriculture.

RICE (milled): U.S. exports under Title I, Public Law 480, 1954-57

Country of destination	1954-55	1956	1957		Total	Total 1954-57
			January-June	July-December		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
India	0	896	3,319	0	3,319	4,215
Indonesia	0	5,199	660	15	675	5,874
Israel	1/ 6	0	0	0	0	6
Japan	1/ 2,243	0	0	0	0	2,243
Korea	2/ 648	0	0	2,335	2,335	2,983
Pakistan	0	4,260	1,417	1,369	2,786	7,046
Turkey	0	218	0	0	0	218
Philippines ...	0	0	0	376	376	376
Total	2,897	10,573	5,396	4,095	9,491	22,961

1/ 1955. 2/ 1954.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

India, a new importer of large quantities of U.S. rice, was the principal Asian destination. About 19 percent of total U.S. rice exports in 1957 went to India, as a result of a P.L. 480 agreement in August 1956 for shipment of specified quantities of wheat and rice. Exports of rice to the Korean Republic and Pakistan, all under Title I programs, were 17 and 16 percent, respectively, of total exports. Substantial quantities went to Indonesia and the Philippine Republic under P.L. 480.

Percentages that total Public Law 480 rice shipments were of U.S. rice exports to Asia and of total U.S. rice exports from 1954 to 1957 are shown below:

Ratio of P.L. 480 rice exports to	Percentage			
	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
U. S. rice exports to Asia	11	34	84	91
Total U. S. rice exports	5	20	49	55

Rice exports to Europe in 1957, the smallest since 1954, were well below the peak postwar level of 1955 and 1956. The most significant decline was in exports to the Benelux countries (Belgium-Luxembourg and the Netherlands). A global quota imposed on milled rice by the Benelux in the first part of 1957 reduced greatly the amount of rice imported from the United States by these countries. Also, less rice was exported to Switzerland, West Germany, Trieste, and Sweden. Greece was the only European country which took more U.S. rice, but the increase was negligible.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



RICE
FR 3-58
April 16, 1958

CUBA INCREASES

RICE IMPORTS

Rice imports into Cuba in the 1957-58 (July-June) rice-quota year are forecast at around 4 million bags of milled rice, 12 percent more than the 3,556,000 bags (100 pounds each) imported in the preceding year. A high rate of consumption and reduced output because of poor weather during planting of the spring crop are the principal reasons for the increase in imports needs.

Cuba's rice consumption in the first half of 1958 is expected to continue at the high level of 1957. Incomes from the large 1958 production of sugar and its products are expected to provide substantial purchasing power for rice consumers. Record consumption in the 1957-58 (July-June) rice-quota year is estimated at 7,750,000 bags. Per capita consumption is estimated at 122 pounds, the highest in recent years.

CUBA: Rice (milled) supply and distribution, 1957-58 (July-June)

Item	: Quantity	::	Item	: Quantity
	:	::		:
	: 100 pounds	::		: 100 pounds
Stocks, July 1, 1957...	1,505,000	::	Consumption	1/ 7,740,000
Production	3,575,000	::	Exports	0
Estimated imports	4,085,000	::	Stocks, June 30, 1958...	1,425,000
Supplies	9,165,000	::	Distribution	9,165,000

1/ At 122 pounds per capita.

Compiled from unofficial sources.

The United States has supplied virtually all of Cuba's rice-import needs in recent years. This is largely the result of an agreement reached in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at Geneva, which became effective in June 1949.

In that agreement, the basic low-duty quota for rice imports from the United States was set at 3,250,000 Spanish quintals (3,295,890 bags). Authorization must be granted by the Cuban Government for additional imports at the low-duty rate of 3.70 pesos per 100 kilograms (84 cents per 100 pounds). Otherwise, the duty is 7.40 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$1.68 per 100 pounds).

All of the basic low-duty rice quota of 3,295,890 bags for the current quota year (July-June) was imported by March 15. So far, two additional quotas have been granted: one early in January, for 507,060 bags (500,000 quintals); and the other in March for 30,424 bags (30,000 quintals). Thus to date, imports totaling 3,833,374 bags (3,780,000 quintals) have been authorized at the low-duty rate.

If consumption is maintained at the anticipated level, Cuba will import still another 250,000 bags of rice before June 30. Farmers have been able to plant only 35,000 acres for the spring crop, compared with 71,000 acres in 1957. From this acreage, around 400,000 to 500,000 bags of milled rice are expected to be harvested, compared with 700,000 bags in the year before.

Total rice acreage planted in 1957-58, including the fall-winter crop and the spring crop, is estimated at 300,000 acres. Acreage abandoned should not be so great as in 1956-57, the "hoja blanca" disease having been less destructive. Planted rice acreage in 1956-57 was officially estimated at 452,000 acres. Acreage harvested is believed to be around 400,000 acres.

There are several possible reasons for the decline. Heavy financial losses were incurred in some areas where "hoja blanca" disease made serious inroads in the 1955-56 and 1956-57 rice crops. Some farmers quit planting rice because it was not as profitable as they figured it would be. Also, adverse weather caused some reduction in acreage planted to the spring crop.

Even though Cuba's total rice acreage of 1957-58 dropped more than 30 percent, production declined only 11 percent. The crop is forecast at 550 million pounds of rough rice (3,575,000 bags of milled rice), compared with 615 million pounds (4,000,000 bags) in the year before. Acreage planted to the native variety, Zayas Bazan, was increased because of its resistance to "hoja blanca" disease. Zayas Bazan also is a much higher-yielding type than are imported seed varieties. Cuban consumers, however, prefer imported long-grain varieties.

A small quantity of seed rice is imported from the United States. Seed-rice imports in 1956-57 were .86,000 hundredweight. Since seed rice is imported mainly before planting in the first part of the year, imports of this type

in the July-December period are negligible. Around 18,000 cwt. were imported in the last half of 1957, compared with 33,000 cwt. in the same period of 1956.

The Cuban Rice Stabilization Administration imposes a tax of 10 cents per hundred pounds on all domestic rice collected as well as on all imported rice. Total collections in the 1956-57 quota year were 7,259,374 bags of clean rice, on which \$726,000 was collected in taxes. Taxes collected from domestic crop amounted to \$364,000, and from imported rice they were \$362,000.

Tax collections of \$362,000 from the domestic crop indicate that Cuba's rice crop of 1956-57 was at least 3,640,000 bags of milled rice (560 million pounds rough). Rice produced and used on farms, including food and seed, which does not move in the trade, is estimated for 1956-57 at about 10 percent of the total crop. Therefore, Cuba's total harvest that year is estimated at 4,000,000 bags of milled rice (615 million pounds rough).

Tax collections in the first half of the 1957-58 quota year (July-December) amounted to \$361,000: from locally produced rice, \$152,000; and from imported rice, \$209,000. Taxes received from domestic collections were from 1,516,000 bags of milled rice, compared with 1,708,000 bags in the same months of 1956-57.

CUBA: Value of total tax collections by the Rice Stabilization Administration, on imported and milled rice, July 1956-December 1957

Month	1956-57			1957-58		
	Imported	Domestic	Total	Imported	Domestic	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
July.....	20,211	42,186	62,397	23,243	17,723	40,966
August.....	9,561	32,950	42,511	38,526	17,809	56,335
September..	22,590	18,531	41,121	15,574	14,761	30,335
October....	28,623	17,247	45,870	27,128	12,698	39,826
November...	53,281	27,083	80,364	59,193	27,344	86,537
December...	20,526	32,787	53,313	45,986	61,246	107,232
Subtotal:	154,792	170,784	325,576	209,650	151,581	361,231
January....	43,221	61,177	104,398			
February...	42,188	58,262	100,450			
March.....	43,424	15,257	58,681			
April.....	27,745	13,604	41,349			
May	31,813	17,002	48,815			
June.....	19,022	27,647	46,669			
Subtotal:	207,413	192,949	400,362			
Total.....	362,205	363,733	725,938			

Rice Stabilization Administration of Cuba.

Import arrivals in the first half (July-December) of the 1957-58 quota year were 2,368,680 bags of milled rice, compared with 1,682,000 bags in the same months of 1956-57, according to ships' manifests. Imports were speeded up in September 1957, when the government permitted 500,000 bags of the third-quarter (January-March 1958) import quota to be advanced for importation in the remainder of 1957.

CUBA: Arrivals of milled rice, by months, July 1952 to February 1958

Month	1952-53 <u>1/</u>	1953-54 <u>1/</u>	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
July	947	651	72	83	13	415
August	275	220	596	157	145	247
September	417	698	556	169	232	184
October	490	749	577	625	632	536
November	639	833	422	360	271	544
December	522	623	359	277	389	443
Calendar year:	4,665	5,635	4,059	2,424	2,992	4,243
January	473	389	174	177	362	259
February	397	347	158	202	507	238
March	369	130	161	352	287	-
April	253	0	149	175	342	-
May	47	429	105	82	251	-
June	322	182	6	322	125	-
Quota year...	5,151	5,251	3,335	2,981	3,556	-

1/ Figures for calendar years 1952 and 1953 contain negligible amounts of seed rice.

Compiled from ships' manifests.

The action was held necessary in order to stabilize prices which were getting out of line. The government estimated on September 1, 1957, almost at the close of the crop year, that its carryover stocks had decreased to a minimum of 500,000 bags from 1,505,000 bags on July 1.

Then early in January 1958, as a further stabilization measure, the government authorized the importation of an additional 507,060 bags at the low-duty rate. Rice consumption had continued at a high level and domestic rice collections were less than in the year before. In March, a special supplementary quota of 30,424 bags was authorized for distribution in Oriente Province.

The supplementary quotas had the desired effect of steadying prices, even though at a high level. Prices of domestic milled rice delivered at Habana were held at the September price of \$16.60 per 100 pounds, the highest on record. The average comparable price for 1956-57 (July-June) was \$13.86 per 100 pounds.

CUBA: Wholesale rice prices, of selected types, end of the month, delivered at Habana, per 100 pounds,
1956 and 1957

Variety and year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	: : <u>Dol.</u> :	: : <u>Dol.</u> :	: : <u>Dol.</u> :	: : <u>Dol.</u> :	: : <u>Dol.</u> :	: : <u>Dol.</u> :	: : <u>Dol.</u> :	: : <u>Dol.</u> :	: : <u>Dol.</u> :	: : <u>Dol.</u> :	: : <u>Dol.</u> :	: : <u>Dol.</u> :
1956:												
U.S. rice:												
Rexora, El Sabio	15.50:	15.25:	15.25:	15.25:	15.25:	14.75:	14.50:	14.75:	14.75:	14.75:	15.00:	14.75
Rexora, 100x100	13.00:	13.00:	12.75:	12.75:	12.75:	12.75:	12.50:	12.75:	13.00:	13.50:	13.50:	13.50
Valencia, California 1/:	13.00:	13.00:	13.00:	12.50:	12.50:	12.50:	12.50:	12.50:	12.50:	12.50:	12.75:	12.75
Blue Bonnet 100x100 ...	12.50:	2/	12.50:	12.25:	12.50:	2/	2/	2/	12.75:	12.75:	12.75:	13.25
Tio Ben (sack)	2/	2/	13.75:	13.75:	13.75:	13.25:	13.25:	13.25:	13.25:	15.50:	15.50:	15.50
1957:												
U.S. rice:												
Rexora, El Sabio	15.25:	16.25:	16.25:	2/	2/	2/	2/	18.25:	18.25:	18.25:	17.75:	17.75
Rexora, 100x100	15.50:	15.50:	15.50:	15.00:	15.00:	2/	16.00:	17.50:	17.50:	17.50:	2/	2/
Valencia, California 1/:	13.25:	13.25:	13.25:	13.25:	13.25:	13.75:	14.50:	14.50:	14.50:	14.50:	14.75:	14.75
Blue Bonnet 100x100 ...	15.50:	15.25:	15.25:	15.00:	16.00:	16.00:	16.00:	17.00:	17.00:	17.00:	17.00:	17.00
Tio Ben (sack)	17.00:	17.25:	17.25:	17.25:	17.50:	17.50:	17.50:	17.00:	18.00:	18.00:	18.00:	18.00
Cuban rice:												
Honduras No. 1	2/	14.25:	14.50:	13.75:	13.75:	2/	14.75:	15.25:	15.25:	15.25:	14.50:	14.75
Honduras No. 5	12.75:	13.00:	13.00:	12.25:	12.50:	12.50:	13.00:	13.00:	13.00:	13.25:	2/	13.00
	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :
1/ Extra fancy. 2/ Not quoted.												

Source: Boletín Semanal del Mercado (Weekly Market Bulletin).

The wholesale price of U.S. long-grain at Habana, Rexora (El Sabio) at the end of December was \$17.75 per 100 pounds, down slightly from \$18.25 per 100 pounds in September, but considerably above \$14.75 in December a year earlier. The wholesale price of the native variety, Honduras, No. 1, was \$14.75 per 100 pounds, compared with \$15.25 per 100 pounds at the end of September, and \$14.25 per 100 pounds in February 1957, the earliest month for which data are available.

Over a fourth of Cuba's rice mills did not operate in 1956-57. Of 317 rice millers reporting capacity and production of mills, 86 reported no output. This is probably due to an increase in the output of the larger producing mills. Four mills, each having a capacity of 200,000 to 300,000 bags, handled over a fourth of the crop; and 11 mills, each with a capacity of over 100,000 bags, milled over half the crop. On the other hand, 235 mills each having a capacity of 1,000 bags, or less, handled only 1 percent of the crop.

For several months, therefore, the majority of the smaller millers have proposed that (1) all rice be imported as rough rice, (2) all rough rice grown locally be divided proportionately among the 317 mills, with the top-producing mills cutting output for the benefit of the other mills.

CUBA: Number of rice mills, and output of milled rice,
July 1956-June 1957

Number of mills	Capacity		Production
	From	To	
	100 pounds	100 pounds	100 pounds
2	250,001	300,000	537,490
2	200,001	250,000	436,238
2	150,001	200,000	340,423
5	100,001	150,000	656,751
10	50,001	100,000	756,822
15	25,001	50,000	552,905
13	10,001	25,000	243,181
9	5,001	10,000	66,681
24	1,001	5,000	55,286
149	Up to	1,000	38,591
86	No output in 1956-57		0
Total 317	-	-	3,684,368

Based on tax receipts of the Cuban Rice Stabilization Administration.

The Foreign Agricultural Service has on file information on location, capacity, quantity produced, and names of the operators listed above.

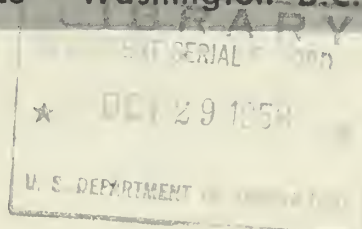
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RICE
FR 4-58
May 19, 1958

TOTAL RICE IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTING

COUNTRIES MAINTAINED IN 1957

Total rice imports in 1957 in 11 major rice-importing countries were about the same as the year before. Imports were 8,933 million pounds in terms of milled rice compared with the postwar record of 8,978 million pounds in the preceding year. The volume was 65 percent of average imports prior to World War II (1935-39).

RICE (in terms of milled): Imports into principal importing countries, 1952-57

Country	: 1952	: 1953	: 1954	: 1955	: 1956 1/	: 1957 1/
	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
Ceylon	894:	904:	887:	849:	1,083:	1,153
Hong Kong	522:	685:	230:	542:	613:	690
India	1,617:	425:	1,442:	676:	835:	1,682
Indonesia	1,688:	819:	570:	279:	1,682:	1,502
Japan	2,157:	2,379:	3,158:	2,748:	1,675:	766
Malaya	1,162:	1,205:	708:	1,207:	1,304:	1,163
Pakistan	2/ :	2/ :	2/ :	2/ :	972:	953
Philippine Republic.....	139:	2/ :	94:	140:	93:	266
Cuba	475:	562:	435:	238:	300:	429
Germany, West	129:	205:	176:	240:	258:	197
Netherlands	62:	89:	165:	270:	163:	132
Total	8,845:	7,273:	7,865:	7,189:	8,978:	8,933

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Exports exceeded imports. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled mainly from official sources, and from other trade information.

India, Ceylon, the Philippine Republic, Hong Kong, and Cuba imported more rice than in 1956. The most significant gain was in India, the largest importer in 1957. Imports doubled those of the preceding year and were the heaviest since before World War II. Two-thirds of the imports came from Burma, and over one-fourth from the United States.

Ceylon and Hong Kong also imported the most rice since before the war. Almost three-fifths of imports into Ceylon were from Burma. Around 30 percent came from Communist China, and most of the remainder from Thailand. Hong Kong took rice mainly from Thailand, Communist China, and the Associated States of Indochina. The Philippine Republic imported the most rice in 6 years. Over three-fourths of it came from Thailand, and 18 percent from South Vietnam.

Rice imports into Cuba increased 43 percent over the preceding year and were the largest in 3 years. Virtually all imports since 1953 have been from the United States.

The increase in rice imports into India in 1957 was offset by a sharp decline in imports into Japan, which were the smallest since 1949. A series of bumper crops enabled Japan to decrease rice imports gradually from 1954 through 1957. Thailand and Taiwan each supplied a third of Japan's rice imports; and Burma, 31 percent.

Imports into Indonesia, the second largest rice importer in 1957, declined 11 percent from 1956, but were well above average. The United States, Burma, and Thailand were the principal sources. Domestic supplies being above average, Malaya imported less rice than in the year before. Nearly 80 percent was from Thailand, a preferred source for its rice imports. Burma ranked second, and rice was imported from Cambodia.

Rice imports into the Netherlands and West Germany decline 19 and 24 percent, respectively, from the preceding year. Imports into the Netherlands were principally from Thailand, Burma, and Belgium-Luxembourg. Egypt, Spain, and Thailand were the principal countries for rice imported into West Germany.

Pakistan imported nearly as much rice in 1957 as the unusually large amount it took in 1956. Imports were 953 million pounds compared with 972 million pounds in 1956. Imports from the United States and Burma - the principal sources - were 389 and 314 million pounds, respectively. Other countries of origin were (in million pounds): Thailand, 139; South Vietnam, 66; and Italy, 45. In 1956, the principal countries of origin were (in million pounds): United States, 452; Burma, 249, Mainland China, 141; Thailand, 54, and other countries 76 - total 972.

RICE (in terms of milled): Imports into principal importing countries, by country of origin, averages 1935-55, annual 1951-57

Importing country and countries of origin	Average									
	1935-39	1946-50	1951-55	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds
Ceylon:										
Brazil	0:	80:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Burma	2/ 985:	504:	486:	831:	496:	315:	374:	416:	540:	683
Communist China	0:	0:	283:	0:	80:	584:	480:	269:	542:	358
Egypt	0:	152:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
India	-:	9:	13:	2/:	2/:	2/:	2:	65:	1:	3
Indochina	23:	0:	10:	0:	51:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Pakistan	-:	3/:	28:	55:	13:	0:	2/:	72:	2/:	0
Thailand	202:	56:	12:	0:	34:	0:	0:	27:	2/:	109
United States	0:	0:	28:	0:	134:	5:	0:	0:	0:	0
Other countries	8:	10:	24:	0:	86:	0:	31:	0:	2/:	3/
Total	1,218:	811:	884:	886:	894:	904:	887:	849:	1,083:	1,153
Hong Kong:										
Burma	75:	46:	27:	0:	36:	72:	2/:	76:	80:	3
Communist China	4:	5:	42:	109:	13:	7:	0:	81:	115:	142
Indochina	464:	12:	25:	44:	26:	35:	13:	8:	14/	109
Italy	0:	0:	8:	7:	18:	17:	0:	2/:	0:	0
Thailand	575:	214:	352:	229:	406:	551:	211:	362:	394:	435
United States	0:	0:	4:	0:	18:	0:	0:	0:	2/:	0
Other countries	4:	8:	10:	19:	5:	3:	6:	15:	23:	1
Total	1,122:	285:	478:	408:	522:	685:	230:	542:	613:	690
Indie:										
Brazil	0:	43:	0:	0:	0:	5/:	0:	0:	0:	0
Burma	3,241:	750:	771:	680:	842:	336:	1,400:	593:	614:	1,173
Communist China	0:	5/:	96:	148:	331:	5/:	0:	5/:	103:	32
Egypt	0:	108:	2:	11:	0:	5/:	0:	0:	0:	0
Indochina	219:	0:	0:	0:	0:	5/:	0:	0:	0:6/	16
Pakistan	-:	32:	99:	354:	31:	51:	2:	59:	0:	27
Thailand	40:	259:	182:	484:	412:	9:	8:	3:	13:	0
United States	0:	5/:	4:	0:	5/:	5/:	0:	20:	105:	434
Other countries	1:	52:	14:	1:	1:	20:	32:	1:	0:	0
Total	3,501:	1,244:	1,168:	1,678:	1,617:	425:	1,442:	676:	835:	1,682

RICE (in terms of milled): Imports into principal importing countries, by country of origin,
averages 1935-55, annual 1951-57 - Continued

Importing country and countries of origin	Average										1957 1/
	1935-39	1946-50	1951-55	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956		
	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	
Indonesia:											
Brazil	5/	4:	75:	33:	343:	0:	0:	0:	117:	0	
Other South America	5/	1:	9:	10:	16:	22:	0:	0:	5/	0	
Burma	251:	195:	374:	446:	416:	469:	345:	192:	678:	461	
Indochina	80:	5:	96:	131:	153:	88:	106:	1:	2:6/	44	
Italy	5/	5/	14:	0:	65:	5:	0:	0:	229:	80	
Spain	5/	5/	4:	0:	22:	0:	0:	0:	5/	42	
Taiwan	5/	5/	8:	0:	40:	0:	0:	0:	5/	0	
Thailand	250:	181:	248:	411:	505:	121:	119:	85:	343:	272	
United States	5/	56:	66:	128:	88:	112:	0:	0:	308:	594	
Other countries	41:	11:	11:	7:	40:	2:	0:	1:	5:	0	
Total	622:	453:	905:	1,166:	1,688:	819:	570:	279:	1,632:	1,502	
Japan:											
Burma	2:	84:	463:	354:	278:	440:	721:	520:	588:	234	
Communist China	0:	0:	95:	15:	3/	0:	166:	293:	248:	3/	
Ecuador	0:	0:	24:	0:	58:	0:	62:	0:	0:	0	
Egypt	0:	29:	81:	384:	0:	0:	0:	23:	78:	0	
Indochina	-	0:	37:	0:	0:	84:	102:	0:	0:	23	
Italy	0:	0:	122:	19:	239:	61:	148:	145:	71:	0	
Korea	2,644:	40:	0:	3/	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0	
Pakistan	0:	0:	37:	3/	15:	120:	52:	0:	0:	0	
Peru	0:	0:	14:	0:	0:	21:	47:	0:	0:	0	
Spain	0:	0:	72:	0:	103:	84:	107:	63:	126:	0	
Taiwan	1,529:	3/	183:	160:	135:	119:	96:	403:	197:	254	
Thailand	68:	182:	784:	696:	699:	935:	837:	751:	287:	254	
United States	0:	34:	477:	89:	607:	392:	762:	536:	45:	1	
Uruguay	0:	0:	7:	0:	9:	5:	21:	0:	34:	0	
Other countries	2:	14:	42:	32:	14:	118:	37:	14:	1:	0	
Total	4,245:	383:	2,438:	1,749:	2,157:	2,379:	3,158:	2,748:	1,675:	766	

RICE: (in terms of milled): Imports into principal importing countries, by country of origin, averages 1935-55, annual 1951-57 - Continued

Importing country and countries of origin	Average									
	1935-39	1946-50	1951-55	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds	Million: pounds
Malaya:										
Australia	0:	18:	3/:	0:	0:	0:	3/:	0:	3/:	0
Brazil	0:	19:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Burma	514:	233:	177:	119:	157:	260:	16:	330:	332:	156
Communist China	0:	3/:	3/:	0:	0:	3/:	0:	2:	24:	57
Egypt	0:	54:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
India	0:	3/:	4:	0:	0:	0:	3/:	22:	12:	0
Indochina	72:	20:	63:	117:	79:	88:	16:	12:	0:	26
Pakistan	0:	0:	4:	0:	0:	3/:	1:	18:	7:	3/
Thailand	1,057:	452:	860:	1,020:	926:	856:	675:	823:	928:	924
Other countries	24:	15:	5:	25:	0:	1:	0:	0:	1:	0
Total	1,667:	811:	1,113:	1,281:	1,162:	1,205:	708:	1,207:	1,304:	1,163
Philippine Republic:										
Burma	0:	10:	18:	0:	66:	0:	0:	26:	0:	0
Ecuador	0:	26:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Indochina	76:	0:	3/:	1:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	48
Pakistan	0:	0:	12:	0:	0:	0:	61:	0:	0:	0
Thailand	36:	78:	99:	285:	66:	3/:	33:	111:	54:	204
United States	0:	105:	2:	3/:	7:	3/:	2/:	2:	3:	0
Other countries	5:	18:	1:	3/:	0:	3/:	3/:	1:7/	36:	14
Total	117:	237:	132:	286:	139:	3/:	94:	140:	93:	266
Total Pakistan	-:	73:	291:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	972:	953
Total 8 Asian countries	12,492:	4,297:	7,409:	7,454:	8,179:	6,417:	7,089:	6,441:	8,257:	8,175
Cuba:										
Ecuador	0:	17:	3/:	0:	3/:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
India (Burma)	61:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Indochina	44:	0:	3/:	3/:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Thailand	223:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
United States	121:	506:	467:	631:	473:	557:	435:	238:	300:	429
Other countries	9:	18:	3:	10:	2:	5:	3/:	3/:	0:	0

RICE (in terms of milled): Imports into principal importing countries, by country of origin,
averages 1935-55, annual 1951-57 - Continued

Importing country and countries of origin	Average	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	1935-39	1946-50	1951-55					
	: Million:Million:Million:Million:Million:Million:Million:Million	: pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds						
Cuba: (Continued)								
Total	458:	541:	470:	641:	475:	562:	435:	238:
							300:	429
Germany:								
Argentina	5/	0:	3:	0:	0:	0:	5/	13:
Burma	282:	0:	12:	1:	5/	5/	2:	55:
Colombia	5/	0:	7:	0:	9:	26:	1:	5/
Egypt	1:	11:	15:	2/	5/	5/	4:	73:
Italy	110:	44:	96:	106:	89:	132:	116:	36:
Netherlands	16:	9:	13:	29:	5:	7:	12:	15:
Spain	5/	0:	8:	0:	5/	8:	12:	20:
Surinam	5/	0:	9:	6:	9:	10:	9:	12:
Thailand	32:	1:	5:	0:	3:	3/	12:	8:
United States	3:	3/	1:	3/	5/	5/	5/	5:
Other countries	62:	11:	20:	52:	14:	22:	8:	3:
Total	8/ 506:	76:	189:	194:	129:	205:	176:	240:
							258:	197
Netherlands:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	2:	0:	3:	2/	3:	4:	3:	7:
Brazil	2:	0:	3/	5/	2/	5/	5/	0:
Burma	197:	3:	19:	3:	5/	5/	25:	69:
Egypt	34:	4:	1:	5/	5/	5/	2/	3:
Italy	5/	7:	16:	23:	13:	26:	8:	11:
Surinam	3/	1:	2:	2/	5:	4:	2/	3/
Thailand	78:	35:	99:	143:	40:	46:	109:	159:
United States	6:	3/	2:	5/	5/	1:	1:	6:
Other countries	59:	3:	9:	3/	1:	8:	19:	15:
Total	9/ 378:	53:	151:	169:	62:	89:	165:	270:
							163:	132
Sub-total	1,342:	670:	810:	1,004:	666:	856:	776:	748:
Total above countries ..	13,834:	4,967:	8,219:	8,458:	8,845:	7,273:	7,865:	7,189:
							8,978:	8,933

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes India until 1937. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Includes 72 million pounds from Canada; 35 million from North Vietnam; and 2 million from South Vietnam. 5/ If any, included in "other countries." 6/ From North Vietnam. 7/ From Portugal. 8/ Average 1934-38. 9/ Average 1936-40.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

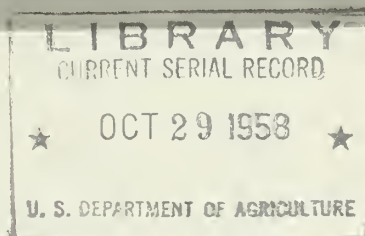
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



RICE
FR 5-58
July 2, 1958

WORLD RICE HARVEST DOWN 3 PERCENT

World rice production in 1957-58 (August-July) is estimated at 3 percent less than in 1956-57 and about the same as in 1955-56, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The crop is estimated at 426,600 million pounds of rough rice, compared with the record harvest of 440,400 million pounds in 1956-57 and with 427,600 million pounds in 1955-56.

Despite a sharp setback from drought this season, production is 8 percent above the average from 1950-51 through 54-55. World rice acreage, at approximately the record level of the year before, was 7 percent above average.

Thus, though bad weather caused world yields per acre in 1957-58 to be generally much below the good yields of 1956-57, they were above the average yields of 1950-51 through 1954-55. Good results from efforts of recent years to increase yields per acre are especially apparent in Asia and Africa.

Ninety-two percent of the world's rice crop of 1957-58 was raised in Asia. China's crop is estimated at 35 percent of all production, and India's, 20 percent.

Drought reduced all rice crops in the Far East except in Communist China, Japan, and Korea. According to official data from Communist China, the record production there resulted from a moderate increase in acreage and better yields than in the preceding year. Japan had a bumper crop for the third year, and South Korea had another good year.

Drought in India caused a sharp reduction in output. Though acreage was slightly larger than in the year before, production declined about 11 percent. The northeastern states were especially affected by the drought, while favorable weather permitted southern states to harvest good crops.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1950-51/54-55, annual 1954-55 to 1957-58 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production					
	Average : 1950-51 to : 1954-55	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Average : 1950-51 to : 1954-55	Pounds 1954-55	Pounds 1955-56	Average : 1950-51 to : 1954-55	Pounds 1954-55	Pounds 1955-56	Pounds 1956-57	Pounds 1957-58	Pounds 1958-59
North America:												
Mexico	235	222	236	1,574	1,687	1,959	1,736	369.9	374.6	462.4	518.2	540.0
United States	2,068	2,550	1,826	2,419	2,517	3,061	3,219	5,002.6	6,419.3	5,990.2	4,945.9	4,313.0
Total above	2,323	2,772	2,071	1,862	2,320	2,447	2,926	2,929	5,389.5	6,060.6	5,471.1	4,860.0
Costa Rica	72	84	95	1,183	986	789	815	85.2	82.8	75.0	75.0	75.0
El Salvador	44	49	43	1,430	1,520	1,509	1,745	1,806	62.9	74.5	66.3	65.0
Guatemala	21	20	20	1,140	1,075	905	819	21.9	21.5	22.8	19.0	17.2
Honduras	30	26	29	930	1,138	945	928	27.9	29.6	27.4	29.7	31.4
Nicaragua	66	45	48	1,298	1,240	990	899	85.7	55.8	47.5	64.2	62.0
Panama	179	204	214	1,165	1,066	1,007	1,038	86.4	208.5	217.4	215.6	190.0
Total Central America	414	430	451	1,197	1,128	1,012	1,036	939	495.5	484.9	473.3	444.1
Cuba	175	230	330	1,829	1,739	1,439	1,538	320.0	400.0	475.0	615.0	575.0
Dominican Republic	112	119	117	1,703	1,910	1,875	1,833	190.7	227.3	224.0	225.0	220.0
Jamaica	9	15	14	1,733	1,753	1,793	2,093	-	15.6	26.3	25.1	29.3
Total Caribbean	376	441	541	1,711	1,738	1,557	1,602	1,930	643.3	766.6	842.1	981.8
Total North America	3,113	3,650	3,063	2,932	2,097	2,402	2,362	2,383	6,528.3	8,052.1	7,358.9	6,255.6
Europe:												
France	43	48	49	3,567	2,985	3,633	3,779	3,784	153.4	143.3	178.0	253.5
Greece	44	53	44	3,152	3,570	3,068	3,293	3,633	138.7	189.2	135.0	130.8
Italy	409	440	416	4,600	4,355	4,662	4,285	4,218	1,916.2	1,939.4	1,461.1	1,316.1
Portugal	80	88	93	3,841	3,847	4,343	3,683	3,833	307.3	338.5	403.9	356.5
Spain	160	175	166	4,737	5,047	5,169	5,395	5,476	757.9	883.2	858.0	887.1
Yugoslavia	10	19	19	2,750	2,995	3,005	3,307	2,673	27.5	56.9	57.1	55.1
Total West Europe	746	823	787	4,378	4,286	4,538	4,349	4,378	3,266.2	3,527.3	3,571.4	2,999.2
Total East Europe	139	185	220	1,141	1,894	1,240	2,089	2,241	297.6	350.3	272.9	325.0
Total Europe	885	1,008	1,007	4,027	3,847	3,818	3,842	4,005	3,563.8	3,877.6	3,844.3	3,324.1
Asia:												
Iran	557	618	620	1,750	1,877	1,183	1,774	1,754	974.7	1,160.0	710.0	1,070.0
Iraq	545	625	400	1,151	1,256	775	941	1,300	627.2	785.0	310.0	400.0
Syria	12	15	10	2,400	2,793	2,340	2,857	2,857	26.4	41.9	23.4	20.0
Turkey	99	115	71	2,876	3,166	2,876	2,928	2,270	284.7	360.1	201.9	397.2
Total South West Asia	1,219	1,379	1,162	1,577	1,712	1,154	1,578	1,654	1,922.4	2,364.4	1,254.7	2,144.8
China	59,200	61,440	62,100	64,000	2,259	2,163	2,266	2,926	133,730.0	132,900.0	145,500.0	150,000.0
Total East Central Asia	65,880	68,070	68,900	71,150	2,154	2,079	2,171	2,220	141,550.0	141,500.0	154,500.0	158,800.0
Burma	10,780	11,080	10,950	11,150	1,334	1,315	1,408	1,209	13,900.0	14,785.0	14,400.0	15,700.0
Cambodia 3/	2,838	2,928	2,470	3,090	994	587	1,026	882	2,821.0	1,719.6	2,535.0	3,373.0
Ceylon	920	1,064	1,033	1,000	1,442	1,458	1,300	1,487	1,223.4	1,534.1	1,506.0	1,300.0
China, Taiwan	1,912	1,802	1,935	1,924	2,722	2,534	2,704	2,730	4,565.4	4,567.0	5,273.4	5,251.7
India 3/	75,434	75,949	76,864	79,320	1,089	1,175	1,113	1,062	82,150.0	84,550.0	90,283.1	95,112.4
Indonesia	15,939	16,236	16,561	16,880	1,450	1,507	1,496	1,469	23,118.3	24,475.0	24,791.0	25,243.7

Asia (Continued)									
Japan 1/	7,754:	7,813:	7,950:	7,970:	7,987:	3,394:	3,326:	4,272:	3,747:
Korea, South	2,550:	2,750:	2,691:	2,710:	2,725:	2,567:	2,618:	2,642:	2,642:
Laos 2/	1,391:	1,500:	1,500:	1,530:	1,530:	697:	646:	720:	756:
Malaya	836:	867:	860:	889:	900:	1,739:	1,684:	1,737:	1,950:
Nepal	3,250:	3,250:	3,250:	3,200:	3,200:	757:	785:	831:	719:
Pakistan 3/	23,226:	23,704:	21,883:	22,444:	22,856:	1,207:	1,193:	1,107:	1,349:
Philippines	6,264:	6,562:	6,777:	6,840:	6,930:	1,054:	1,076:	1,065:	1,078:
Thailand	13,153:	11,178:	13,283:	14,445:	13,500:	1,162:	1,126:	1,217:	1,270:
Vietnam, South 3/	4,150:	4,650:	5,200:	5,300:	5,380:	1,175:	1,148:	1,108:	1,183:
Total Asia	2,8815:	241,760:	244,522:	252,330:	251,998:	1,532:	1,525:	1,618:	1,614:
South America:									
Argentina	140:	136:	134:	126:	140:	2,815:	2,793:	2,701:	2,942:
Bolivia	40:	45:	47:	-	-	1,480:	1,422:	1,383:	-
Brazil 3/	5,362:	6,206:	6,313:	6,105:	6,200:	1,340:	1,328:	1,218:	1,472:
British Guiana	134:	147:	144:	134:	125:	2,087:	2,195:	1,979:	1,978:
Chile	68:	74:	70:	70:	69:	2,507:	2,781:	2,003:	2,319:
Colombia	404:	450:	465:	490:	500:	1,444:	1,538:	1,531:	1,540:
Ecuador	158:	155:	145:	160:	160:	1,823:	1,858:	1,586:	1,875:
Paraguay	23:	25:	22:	-	-	1,730:	1,604:	1,905:	-
Peru	152:	153:	166:	157:	156:	3,643:	3,585:	3,451:	3,153:
Surinam	49:	55:	52:	62:	70:	2,580:	2,673:	2,531:	1,714:
Uruguay	38:	49:	47:	47:	47:	3,095:	3,078:	3,104:	3,191:
Venezuela	100:	155:	135:	100:	75:	1,200:	1,387:	1,222:	1,067:
Total South America	6,668:	7,650:	7,736:	7,522:	7,616:	1,487:	1,471:	1,356:	1,570:
Africa:									
Algeria	3:	6:	5:	6:	7:	3,200:	3,050:	3,640:	1,786:
Egypt	539:	633:	623:	717:	759:	3,394:	3,894:	4,634:	4,716:
Morocco	10:	16:	19:	18:	15:	3,590:	4,125:	2,474:	3,527:
Total North Africa	629:	736:	728:	821:	863:	1,081:	1,551:	4,170:	4,167:
Belgian Congo	416:	450:	415:	410:	400:	921:	971:	995:	976:
French Cameroons	13:	14:	16:	17:	17:	800:	879:	838:	841:
French Equatorial Africa	53:	62:	65:	68:	69:	1,048:	1,048:	1,255:	1,262:
French Togoland	29:	31:	31:	35:	-	855:	1,016:	997:	886:
French West Africa	1,985:	1,861:	1,930:	2,025:	-	616:	663:	718:	741:
Madagascar	1,712:	1,829:	1,804:	1,850:	1,830:	1,256:	1,235:	1,167:	1,311:
Total Central Africa	3,375:	6,578:	6,530:	6,698:	6,173:	920:	945:	950:	993:
Total South Africa	16:	24:	26:	27:	28:	1,738:	1,800:	1,885:	2,008:
Total Africa	7,020:	7,338:	7,284:	7,546:	7,864:	1,116:	1,209:	1,271:	1,342:
Oceania:									
Australia	37:	39:	41:	55:	40:	4,603:	5,472:	4,841:	3,309:
Fiji Islands	35:	35:	34:	-	-	1,649:	1,629:	1,529:	-
Total Oceania	108:	113:	112:	128:	116:	2,481:	2,758:	2,607:	2,203:
World total	256,859:	261,769:	264,074:	271,599:	271,299:	1,535:	1,533:	1,619:	1,622:

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Tentative revisions through 1954.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States officers, results of office research and other information.

Though Pakistan's acreage was larger than in 1956-57, drought in East Pakistan and floods in West Pakistan caused a 6-percent decrease in production. Indonesia's crop also was smaller than in the year before.

Lack of rain in the exporting countries of Burma and Thailand caused declines both in acreage and in yields per acre harvested. Current estimates of the rice crops are 17 and 15 percent, respectively, below the preceding year. Total production of the 2 countries is estimated at 28,500 million pounds of rough rice, compared with 34,000 million pounds in 1956-57. Drought also reduced crops in areas of Indochina that usually have some rice for export. The decline in South Vietnam's crop was around 780 million pounds of rough rice, and for Cambodia it was 970 million pounds.

The Philippine Republic had a harvest about 5 percent less than that in the year before because of drought. Taiwan had a drought in the first part of 1958 in southern states where upland rice is mainly grown. However, considering the total yields of the 2 annual crops, a near-record output was harvested.

Malaya's rice acreage was at the high level of the year before. Even though drought hurt the crop to some extent, production was a near-record. Rice acreage in Ceylon was greatly reduced by December floods. However, unusually high yields resulted in a crop slightly above the preceding season's very small output, which was reduced by drought.

The rice harvest in Western Europe was about as large as in 1956-57. Italy's acreage and production were cut sharply. But the decline there was offset by acreage gains in France, Spain, and Greece. Yields per acre were above average for all of those countries. Portugal's rice acreage decreased slightly, but production increased moderately. Though Yugoslavia's acreage was below that of recent years, record yields per acre resulted in a record crop.

Production in Africa continued the steady increase of recent years. Acreage was up 4 percent from the year before and was 12 percent above the 1950-51 through 1954-55 average. However, an increase of 20 percent in overall yields per acre from that period has resulted in a gain of as much as 34 percent in production. Though 1957-58 yields were below average in a few countries that had poor weather, most African countries have succeeded to some extent in increasing yields per acre. Egypt had a record crop. Both the acreage and harvest of the Belgian Congo declined from the year before, but were well above average.

North America's output in 1957-58 shows a further marked decline from the peak level of 3 years before. The decrease has been due mainly to a continued reduction in U.S. acreage, which in 1957 was 47 percent below the 1954 record and 35 percent less than in the 1950-54 average period. U.S. yields per acre have increased, and production in 1957 was only 14 percent less than in the 1950-54 period.

On the other hand, both acreage and yields per acre in Cuba and Mexico--the North American countries ranking next in production--have increased significantly. Mexico increased acreage 32 percent from the 1950-54 average, and higher yields per acre brought about a production gain of as much as 46 percent. Cuba's rice acreage and production during the same period increased 54 and 80 percent, respectively, over the 1950-54 average, even though the "hoja blanca" disease caused a decrease in Cuba's acreage of 1957.

Rice acreage of the Dominican Republic was at the preceding year's level, but production was not quite so large. The country is planning to shift some of the land now in rice to other crops.

Drought in Central America reduced crops in all countries except Honduras. Since 1954-55, lack of rain in that area has prevented good rice crops. Though acreage has gained steadily in these years, yields per acre have been lower, with the largest decrease in 1957-58. The most significant drop in production was in Panama, because of small yields, even though acreage increased substantially.

Lack of rain also greatly reduced output in the northern countries of South America. The crops of British Guiana, Surinam, and Venezuela were 13, 24, and 28 percent, respectively, below those of the preceding year. "Hoja blanca" disease in Venezuela was a major factor in the decline there.

Good rice harvests are about completed in the southern countries of South America. Argentine acreage increased, and yields were well above average. Larger production in Chile and Uruguay was from high yields per acre on acreages about the same as in the preceding year.

Southern Brazil had a good rice harvest, particularly the rice-exporting State of Rio Grande do Sul. Drought damage in the northeastern states has not been finally determined, so that an estimated decrease of 8 percent in production for all Brazil for 1957-58 is very tentative. In Sao Paulo, a large producing state, the crop is well below that of 1956-57.

In Australia, unusually heavy yields, currently estimated at 5,625 pounds of rough rice per acre, have resulted in a crop much larger than the previous record harvest of 2 years before. The acreage was only 40,000 acres, compared with 55,000 acres in 1956-57. Production in the new rice areas was set back because of floods. However, it is still planned to grow rice in these areas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

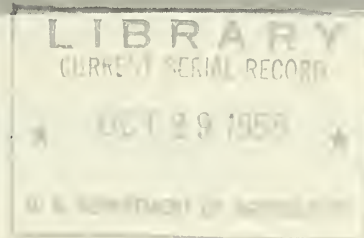
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



RICE
FR 6-58
July 28, 1958

WORLD RICE TRADE FAIRLY

STEADY IN 1957

International trade in rice in 1957 was near the postwar level of 1956, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. World exports (including reexports) in terms of milled rice, are estimated at 13.0 billion pounds, compared with 13.3 billion pounds in 1956. Larger exports from some areas of Asia and from Egypt failed to offset declines elsewhere.

Though world rice exports were down somewhat, substantial shipments of late 1956 received by importing countries in early 1957 caused world rice imports of 1957 to exceed those of the year before, according to available data. Imports by Africa increased sharply, and those by Southwest Asia and the Western Hemisphere were larger.

Exporting countries: Though Burma expected to have postwar record rice exports from the bumper 1956-57 crop, shipments slowed down in the last part of the year as prospects for the new crop worsened. So, 1957 exports were 6 percent below those of 1956.

On the other hand, shipments from Thailand, the second largest exporter, were 23 percent more than in 1956 and were the highest in postwar years. Cambodia and Vietnam together exported 824 million pounds, in contrast to only 119 million pounds the year before. Taiwan's exports also exceeded those of 1956.

Commercial rice exports from the United States fell 11 percent from the 1956 record. Total shipments, including donations under private relief, were 1,729.3 million pounds, compared with 2,147.4 million pounds in 1956 - a decline of 19 percent. Fifty-five percent of 1956 exports was shipped under Public Law 480 programs.

(Continued from Page 10)

RICE (in terms of milled): International trade, average 1951-55, annual 1955-57

Continent and country	Average 1951-55		1955		1956 1/		1957 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
British Honduras	—	2,751:	—	2,664:	—	2,843:	—	2,700
Canada	7,045:	70,341:	—	70,945:	5,702:	88,242:	5,351:	77,042
Costa Rica	739:	2,730:	0:	13,633:	0:	13,561:	—	28,215
El Salvador	1,502:	4,884:	2,604:	9,059:	110:	11,046:	2,401:	1,689
Honduras 2/	814:	1,544:	51:	5,502:	46:	3,114:	924:	586
Mexico	1,237:	236:	1:	549:	3,136:	155:	12,273:	376
Nicaragua	19,669:	525:	5,887:	2,588:	517:	10,165:	—	—
Panama	2:	2,734:	—	3/	2,100:	0:	11:	0
United States	1,388,982:	29,806:	1,138,206:	410:	1,825,228:	25,942:	1,619,452:	22,446
Bahamas	—	3,936:	—	4,310:	—	—	—	—
Barbados	—	18,295:	—	19,667:	—	17,680:	—	20,000
Cuba	604:	470,076:	0:	238,040:	0:	300,070:	0:	428,915
Dominican Republic	711:	739:	0:	3/	3/	106:	0:	1
Guadeloupe	—	16,036:	—	18,007:	—	22,024:	—	21,206
Haiti 4/	27:	482:	—	1,218:	5:	495:	—	—
Jamaica	—	34,895:	—	37,679:	—	24,092:	—	33,263
Leeward and Windward Islands	—	11,214:	—	11,824:	—	—	—	—
Martinique	—	5,726:	—	5,994:	—	—	—	—
Netherlands Antilles	113:	6,839:	—	6,770:	31:	5,198:	86:	6,900
Trinidad and Tobago	436:	36,328:	348:	41,389:	47:	7,070:	35:	7,831
Total North America	1,422,371:	726,122:	1,147,097:	497,946:	1,836,922:	599,254:	1,641,533:	737,164
Europe:								
Austria	7:	56,887:	7:	77,725:	0:	84,585:	2:	60,206
Belgium-Luxembourg	17,150:	82,871:	15,039:	115,282:	58,622:	182,133:	59,223:	139,553
Denmark	659:	14,271:	1,317:	12,259:	1,070:	17,678:	1,205:	11,667
Finland	—	25,323:	—	33,964:	—	32,886:	—	32,447
France	6,635:	125,207:	4,083:	174,650:	5,746:	172,399:	5,558:	196,220
Germany, Western	3,354:	188,654:	7,791:	239,605:	4,129:	258,246:	11,592:	196,760
Greece	10,560:	15,324:	4,813:	6,605:	1,978:	11,001:	2,116:	23,997
Iceland	—	952:	—	765:	—	1,475:	—	146
Ireland	—	5,851:	—	5,644:	—	6,597:	—	4,317
Italy	488,634:	370:	373,984:	1,821:	770,613:	769:	316,406:	1,862
Malta	2/	1,819:	3/	1,990:	—	2,214:	—	—
Netherlands	60,279:	151,023:	58,085:	269,958:	65,690:	162,860:	54,440:	132,183
Norway	2:	8,059:	—	10,811:	1:	10,983:	2:	10,928
Portugal	15,058:	1,862:	151:	895:	27,763:	2,487:	192:	2,482
Spain	98,358:	20:	109,788:	9:	200,567:	1:	142,709:	0

Sweden	102:	18,324:	62:	16,852:	24:	24,705:	—	18,516
Switzerland	2,657:	38,916:	26:	42,926:	26:	71,805:	40:	48,735
United Kingdom	1,387:	164,097:	1,815:	239,752:	—	188,294:	—	185,812
Yugoslavia	1,470:	14,090:	7,349:	44,253:	14,991:	76,977:	436:	58,019
Total countries shown	706,312:	913,920:	584,310:	1,295,766:	1,152,720:	1,308,095:	595,421:	1,126,350
Hungary	29,074:	9,194:	28,988:	37,198:	70,097:	54,438:	—	64,960
Total Europe	747,036:	1,139,120:	623,310:	1,901,766:	1,247,720:	1,733,095:	710,421:	1,596,350
Asia:								
Aden	5/ 21,875:	26,349:	56,221:	71,670:	56,593:	49,799:	6/ 34,608:	6/ 44,275
Cyprus	—	4,582:	—	5,637:	—	8,966:	—	5,801
Iran 1/	99,846:	139:	62,695:	239:	6,737:	270:	500:	—
Iraq	9,733:	4,403:	8,631:	17,407:	4,140:	32,350:	5,985:	33,402
Israel and Palestine	—	11,200:	—	20,053:	—	26,389:	6/ 26,651	—
Jordan	—	19,824:	—	29,423:	—	33,862:	—	—
Lebanon	1,961:	22,870:	3,964:	31,260:	55:	23,918:	141:	37,293
Syria	2,180:	22,427:	4,989:	40,070:	4,262:	42,968:	8/ 198:	8/ 39,551
Turkey	12,070:	646:	13,953:	0:	0:	19,284:	8/ 0:	8/ 0
Saudi Arabia	—	103,154:	—	113,220:	—	77,000:	—	220,000
Total South West Asia	147,665:	325,594:	150,453:	528,979:	71,787:	634,806:	111,432:	775,223
North Borneo	—	28,262:	1,187:	33,587:	227:	42,968:	5:	40,101
Brunei	—	7,716:	—	3,359:	—	9,126:	8/ 8:	8/ 8,373
Sarawak	113:	61,043:	101:	72,200:	69:	84,088:	6:	105,214
Burma	2,943,514:	—	3,616,032:	—	4,106,511:	—	3,866,972:	—
Ceylon	8,763:	884,138:	1,974:	848,718:	2,332:	1,083,370:	2,194:	1,152,883
China	495,000:	75,000:	645,000:	215,000:	9/ 1,180,000:	—	595,000:	—
Hong Kong	9,835:	477,548:	4,256:	542,372:	15,227:	613,359:	35,884:	690,145
India	54,354:	1,167,579:	190,131:	675,781:	95,617:	856,000:	400:	1,681,933
Indochina:								
Cambodia	267,458:	—	64,800:	—	118,634:	—	427,000:	—
Laos	—	5/ 14,001:	—	34,823:	—	53,637:	—	20,000
Vietnam	344,562:	—	180,424:	—	49:	397,046:	—	—
Indonesia	5/ 16,983:	904,664:	84,913:	279,393:	—	1,682,495:	—	1,242,155
Japan	5,157:	2,438,037:	353:	2,747,778:	258:	1,674,636:	57:	765,336
Korea	—	245,671:	—	1,692:	—	43,000:	—	310,000
Macao	5/ 12,880:	5/ 68,416:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaya	141,402:	1,112,743:	122,610:	1,207,492:	160,402:	1,303,999:	258,452:	1,162,692
Pakistan	290,648:	—	490,874:	—	131,071:	972,259:	5,239:	952,923
Philippine Republic	2,549:	131,888:	18:	140,031:	45:	93,477:	15:	266,060
Portuguese India	—	5/ 23,534:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ryukyu Islands	—	100,089:	—	114,639:	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	200,819:	2,396:	374,340:	950:	240,738:	2:	268,507:	—
Thailand	3,042,006:	7:	2,880,900:	4:	2,804,935:	3/ 3:	3,453,946:	—
Total South and East Asia :	7,896,411:	7,918,732:	8,708,246:	7,213,819:	8,921,415:	8,908,416:	9,496,023:	8,652,815
Total Asia	8,044,076:	8,244,326:	8,858,699:	7,742,798:	8,993,202:	9,543,222:	9,607,455:	9,428,038

RICE (in terms of milled): International trade, average 1951-55, annual 1955-57 (Cont'd.)

Continent and country	Average 1951-55		1955		1956 1/		1957 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
South America:								
Argentina	26,964:	1,000	42,073:	1,000	92,961:	1,000	40,834:	1,000
Bolivia	—	23,314:	—	23,675:	—	22,000:	—	—
Brazil	150,720:	4,179:	5,475:	4:	223,986:	0:	725:	0
British Guiana	84,504:	—	119,390:	0:	92,670:	3/	85,485:	—
Chile	3,125:	4,417:	2:	579:	0:	0:	0:	493
Colombia	11,943:	17,908:	0:	3,916:	3:	321:	—	10/ 11,529
Ecuador	60,082:	1,759:	46,076:	2:	25,786:	—	83,858:	—
French Guiana	—	1,541:	—	1,605:	—	1,521:	—	1,781
Peru	14,978:	18,122:	0:	42:	0:	396:	0:	35,000
Surinam	16,824:	3/	26,231:	0:	32,359:	2,758:	—	—
Uruguay	27,312:	—	18,640:	—	77,780:	—	18,400:	—
Venezuela	—	16,059:	—	1,512:	—	7,035:	—	8
Total South America	401,252:	87,375:	260,887:	31,335:	548,545:	34,031:	262,302:	75,811
Africa:								
Algeria	1,537:	7,991:	5,856:	2,884:	2,732:	11,906:	3,100:	17,840
Belgian Congo - Ruanda-Urundi:	1,617:	136:	104:	218:	2,428:	319:	4,108:	322
Kenya	555:	13,954:	109:	6,804:	261:	7,839:	—	21,609
Tanganyika	859:	1,296:	2,720:	1,520:	3,513:	3,859:	—	8,326
Uganda	0:	9,251:	0:	17,208:	0:	5,255:	0:	9,899
Zanzibar	2,356:	29,873:	5,956:	43,315:	925:	26,367:	—	30,374
Gambia	—	8,225:	—	10,774:	—	14,560:	—	24,864
Sierra Leone	512:	11,980:	236:	47,187:	196:	82,431:	32:	69,556
Comoro Archipelago	—	8,517:	—	8,188:	—	12,714:	—	8,082
Cape Verde Islands	—	1,170:	—	1,340:	—	1,303:	—	1,431
Egypt	249,179:	118:	410,785:	196:	487,323:	47:	11/604,570:	—
French Cameroun	370:	9,264:	1,184:	10,701:	101:	5,844:	18:	9,374
French Equatorial Africa	—	4,005:	—	2,297:	—	3,007:	—	7,549
French West Africa	273:	162,373:	138:	246,099:	12,974:	212,334:	—	333,682
French Togoland	—	2,279:	—	5,271:	—	3,576:	—	3,792
Ghana	535:	7,004:	251:	9,773:	—	19,618:	—	40,905
Liberia	1:	11,692:	2:	19,590:	1:	26,362:	—	14,186
Libya	—	6,410:	—	10,269:	—	13,320:	—	—
Madagascar	64,680:	1,992:	98,480:	378:	79,745:	9:	46,257:	15,443
Mauritius	—	105,560:	—	128,244:	—	99,430:	—	136,864
Morocco	19,180:	2,742:	45,238:	1,268:	21,339:	2,332:	19,000:	2,000

(Continued on following page)

RICE (in terms of milled): International trade, average 1951-55, annual 1955-57 (Cont'd.)

Mozambique	6,982:	—	4,774:	1:	9,472:	1:	—	—
Nigeria	238:	1,152:	193:	1,425:	90:	2,086:	78:	3,609
Angola	6,575:	44:	1,681:	35:	8,651:	85:	8,318:	—
Portuguese Guinea	2,252:	—	4,630:	—	9,436:	—	—	—
Sao Tome and Principe	—	4,228:	—	4,213:	—	4,927:	—	—
Reunion	—	56,167:	—	69,482:	—	77,833:	—	78,005
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1,155:	2,392:	126:	2,064:	—	111:	448:	—
Seychelles Islands	—	5,407:	—	8,017:	—	3,808:	—	4,000
Spanish Guinea	5/ 349:	6,981:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sudan	67:	6,534:	2:	12,588:	—	4,630:	6/	10,527
Tunisia	16:	2,337:	73:	2,794:	853:	5,470:	0:	—
Union of South Africa	702:	36,711:	135:	64,948:	—	69,483:	—	106,394
Total Africa	362,208:	535,252:	586,916:	754,491:	647,915:	734,766:	711,729:	1,004,783
Oceania:								
Australia	2/ 70,697:	2/ 48:	96,121:	0:	74,251:	—	67,418:	—
New Guinea 2/	—	18,931:	—	20,713:	—	21,863:	—	—
British Solomon Islands	—	3,537:	—	4,128:	—	—	—	—
Fiji	—	1,449:	—	1,337:	—	6,698:	—	—
French Oceania	—	2,910:	—	2,895:	—	2,138:	—	3,812
Gilbert and Ellice Islands ..	—	1,206:	—	1,401:	—	—	—	—
New Caledonia	—	5,250:	—	5,165:	—	6,058:	—	3,000
New Hebrides	—	3,390:	—	3,494:	—	3,649:	—	3,900
New Zealand	—	5,503:	—	5,357:	—	7,291:	—	5,869
Papua 2/	5/ 52:	8,500:	—	12,000:	—	9,500:	—	8,750
Total Oceania	70,749:	55,788:	96,121:	61,636:	74,251:	67,762:	67,418:	56,831

World total

1/ Preliminary. 2/ July-June. 3/ Less than 500 pounds. 4/ October-September. 5/ Less than 5-year average. 6/ January-November. 7/ March 21-March 20. 8/ January-September. 9/ From returns of importing countries. 10/ January-August. 11/ November-October.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Italy's rice exports were less than half those in the preceding year and were the smallest since 1948. Spain's exports were down 29 percent, but were well above the 1951-55 average. Exports of Iran and Iraq were negligible because of poor crops.

Total exports of South American countries also dropped more than one-half. Brazil exported less than a million pounds, compared with 224 million pounds in 1956. In 1956, Brazil exported 41 percent of South America's rice exports, but in 1957 Brazil's exports were less than 1 percent of the total. Exports of Argentina, British Guiana, and Uruguay also declined in 1957. Only in Ecuador were exports larger than in the preceding year.

Importing countries: Rice imports into South and East Asia were moderately below those of 1956 but 9 percent above the average of 1951-55. Most significant was the 54-percent-drop in Japan's imports. Indonesia's dropped materially, and Malaya's and Pakistan's declined some. India's imports, however, were nearly double those of the preceding year, and were 44 percent above the 1951-55 average. Imports into the Philippines and Ceylon also were up.

Rice imports into the Middle East set a postwar record. The largest increases were in Saudi Arabia, other Arabian States, and Lebanon.

Many countries of Africa increased rice imports sharply in 1957. Total continental imports were 37 percent above those in 1956 and 88 percent over the 1951-55 average. Imports by French West Africa and Mauritius -- the largest importers -- were much above the year before and well above average. The same was generally true of Ghana, the Union of South Africa, Algeria, Kenya, Tanganyika, Gambia, French Equatorial Africa, and Reunion. Despite steady gains in rice production, all these countries are stepping up rice imports.

North America's rice imports were the largest in several years, mainly because of increased Cuban imports. Costa Rica, Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago also increased their imports.

Above-normal takings in Peru and Colombia boosted South American imports to the highest level in recent years.

Though the volume imported by West Europe was below that of the 2 preceding years, it was above the 1951-55 average. Imports declined or were about the same as in 1956 in all countries except France and Greece.

Imports into Oceania were less than in the 2 preceding years, and were about the same as the 1951-55 average.

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